ipality operating thereon.

Assemblyman Davis introduced a bill prohibiting Justices from contributing money for

BOSS POLICEMEN DINE.

proposition that he got unlegainst. He's to speak to you about New York. He doesn'town it yet, but he will if he goes on the way he has started."

Before Mr. Hedges got a chance to speak, such a hubbub arose in the hall that Inspector Grant got up and called for order. When he sat down Maurice F. Holanan. President of the Board of Public Improvements, jumped up and said: "We've got a Republican chairman to-night and he gives up a Republican as our first speaker. Listen to what they have to say, whether its appropriate or not, and even if you don't care to hear."

There were loud cries of "sit down" and as Mr. Holahan sat down Councilman Cassidy of Queens jumped to his feet to remark that politics had no place at a police dinner. He was going to say more, but the diners invited him to sit down too. Mr. Hedges then got a chance. He indulged in a few pleasantries at the expense of Mr. Lauterbach and then said: "This is probably the most difficult crow that the New York police has ever had to handle. When you look at the galleries you'd think that it was only half full, but when you look down here at the tables you can see that it's all full. The disposition here to-night is to regard the Chief of Police as the whole thing, but it is the man out on post who particularly appeals to me. To the Department as a whole, however, we all take off our hats. Nowhere is there a body like it, nowhere is there about an equal it in handling great crowds wisely and well."

In speaking, of the city, Mr. Hedges said that, it was here that the heart of the nation attended to the

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

election purposes.
The Senate passed these bills:

bis assessination will cling to Republicanism in Kentucky like the rolesonous shirt of Nessus, until they consume its flesh and rol its very borned to the process of the follows of the houses across the screen of the Frankfort is as penceful as the second part of the position. Everydey is swilling to the second part to the position for the process of the position for the result of the conference of the Ropublican and the Demonstrate the total to the position of the following the total to the result of the second part to the following the foll

more especially because from his long associa-tion with us as State cenaror and member of the Constitutional Convention we had become attached to Gov Goebol as a ciean, honorable and intellectual statesman, and our friendship now warms to genuing affection.

now warms into genuine affection.
"Second—With mameasured indignation we denounce the foul conspiracy for Goy. Goebel's murier, and the dastardly scoundreis who so cruelly assassinated him, and those who were connected with the crime, or concealed the eriminals.

"Third-We condenu the importation of mountain murderers and cutthroats into our city by W. S. Taylor and his alites, leading up city by W. S. Taylor and his glues, leading up to and encouraging this assass/mation.

Fourth—We denounce the reckless and high-handed usurpation of W. S. Taylor in proroguing the Legislature without a semblance of authority chasnes them over our city with his specified nultrea and hypocritically prefending that coduct other than his own produced a state of insurrection and calling upon the Federal authorities to sustain him.

Fifth—We

caling upon the Federal authorities to sustain him.

"Fifth—We call on all good people everywhere to unite with us in the above sent to the Federal authorities to sustain him.

"Fifth—We call on all good people everywhere to unite with us in the above sent to make the construction and express our belef in the conservation and expressed in the first would be sent in the conservation of the conservation of the conservation and the literature of the board of the conservation and the literature of the board of the conservation of the conserva

member of the bear's charman and then they adoctined until Wednesday.

To these various proceedings the crowd that came to Frankfort to-day and the crowd in Frankfort paid very inthe attention. Even the solders in Capitol Square did not seem to be objects of particular curious ty and while all Teparations had been made at the Caritol lister for the handling of a log and rough crowd if did not materialize, it was the intention of the members of the described staminy to take his body to Camaron, ky, on a special trained to the members of the described staminy to take his body to Camaron, ky, on a special trained to the instant there all day to-morrow. The mexing of the body from the hetel to the station at that hour of the day was looked for with some apprehension for it certainly would have attracted a great crowd. As it was a thousand or more of the town-specific and the mountain reople gathered around the station, but there was no clash of any sort. At 2 o'clock it was given out that the body would be moved in 7 in the evening and to-night it is stated that it will not be moved until 5 o'clock in the morraine.

Stated that it will not be moved until 5 o'clock in the morning.

It was planned to have an autopsy on the built may be exact direction and course of the built. It was stated on the day that Senator Goebel was shot that the shot earner from a window of the third floor of the Executive Mansion and it is on this statement that the necusation of a conspicuous including a like office as in the office. He thinks that he lost his job because of the shot tent y came from a tuilding across the street from Capitol Sequere and that Goebel was shot in the breast. The builet went clear through his body. The hole in the back was clean cut and that in the breast was ragged. The Capitol sequence of the Capit

Seventeen representatives are quartered at he Hotel Rand and three Senators at the Gibson House. They refuse to state who is designated to act for them in the capacity of a leader while here. When asked why they did not go

rated to act for them in the capacity of a leader while here. When asked why they did not go to London they replied:

"You could hire one of those mountaineers for \$10 to kill ten of us."

None of the Democratic legislators was willing to venture to Covington on the strength of a telegram received from Gov. Taylor assuring them that they would not be molested. Senator W. O. Coleman said: "That telegram guarantees nothing. Taylor says he will do all in his power to prevent our arrest. If we went to Covington we might be gathered in at once in spite of Taylor's assurance."

London, Ky., Feb. 5.—There are now thirty-five members of the Legislature here, all Republicans save one anti-Goobel. Democrat. Senator Hayes from Louisville. The remaining Republicans, six Senators and twelve Representatives, are expected to be here before the Legislature meets. Senator Jolly, one of the Republican leaders, who is close to Gov. Taylor, said to-night that the Republicans would meet and adjourn from day to day until the Democrats came to Londor, and it the latter persisted in refusing to come the Republicans would meet and adjourn from day to day until the Democrats came to Londor, and it the latter persisted in refusing to come the Republicans would meet and adjourn from day to day until the Democrats came to Londor, and it the latter persisted in refusing to come the Republicans would meet and adjourn from day to day until the Democrats in meeting in secret and declaring Goobel elected was clearly illegal. They say that Gov. Taylor will pay no attention of the House in joint session at Frankfort after Goobel was shot and that therefore the action of the Democrats in meeting in secret and declaring Goobel elected was clearly illegal. They say that Gov. Taylor will pay no attention whatever to the injunction of the Kentucky courts and that he will continue to hold on to his office. In discussing the matter to-day Senator Jolly soid:

"It Gov. Taylor should give up the office he would be almost certain to be shot down by some en

ANTI-RIAS MAN LOSES HIS JOB. Collector Eidman Displaces Deputy Grosse

and Puts in Conway. Frederick W. Grosse, who has been Deputy

TEACHERS' SALARY BILLS.

The salaries paid to captains or forement. The salaries paid to captains or forement. It is subject to the salaries paid to captains or forement. It is subject to the salaries paid to captains or forement. It is subject to the salaries paid to captains or forement. It is subject to the salaries paid to captains or forement. It is subject to the salaries paid to captains or forement. It is subject to the salaries paid to captains or forement. It is subject to the salaries paid to captains or forement. It is subject to the salaries paid to captains or forement. It is subject to the salaries paid to captains or forement. It is subject to the salaries paid to captains or forement. It is subject to the salaries paid to captains or forement. It is subject to the salaries paid to captains or forement. It is subject to the salaries paid to captains or forement. It is subject to the salaries paid to captains or forement. It is subject to the salaries paid to captains or forement. It is subject to the salaries paid to captains or forement. It is subject to the salaries paid to captains or forement. It is subject to the salaries paid to captains or forement. It is subject to the salaries paid to captain without a dissenting vote. The bill was not even questioned, but later, under a question of personal privilege, Mr. Fallows for the prompt passage of the bill, and although it did not affect the people of his district he had introduced the bill and was interested in it. He did not wish to take any credit to himself for the legislation, as the bill has been prepared by Mr. Stevens, the Borough School Superintendent of Richmond, and was given to him for introduction with the request that its passage be hurried. The bill was sent

the Assembly had upon Mr. Fallows's meas-"How it is wap."

"Yes."
"What to boot?"
One man rode a roan mare and the other witte. The coats of both horses were so thick that you couldn't see whether the animals were lat or thin. Both were blind. The riders were typical of the crowd. They wore several days growth of beard and their hair was long and unkempt. Their clothing was home-made and ragged. After the exchange of compliments they rode up to each other.

"Yes. I said swap," said the man on the white, "what 'deha think I come in lur?"
"How old's the plug? demanded the other.
"Plug be damned." said the first. "She's blooded stock. She don't look s'gud 'cause I rode her thirty mile gittin' in."
At this the second rider grabbed the white mare by the nose and opened her mouth and looked at her teeth.
"How old?" he demanded.
"Goin' on four," was the reply. "How old's your ping?"
"This yere mare?" said the other, "I reckon she, soin' on four, this yere mare ia."
"Igh," said the rider of the white, and he grabbed the roan mare's nose and looked at her teeth.
"Sound in limb an' wind," said the rider of the rean.
"How'll ye swap?" demanded the rider of the white.
"What's the boot?" demanded the rider of the white.
"What's the boot?" demanded the rider of the white.
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over to the Senate at once, where, at Senator

Ford's request, it was passed immediately

without comment except from Senator Ford,

who regretted that the Senate had not taken

as speedy action upon his emergency bill as

Despite the fact that he was severely sat upon by his own colleagues, Mr. Minton once more presented a new resolution in regard to the importation of alien labor to work on the New York city rapid transit tunnel. He has amended his original resolution in several par-In an instant both were down in the mudand | ticulars, so that it does not refer to Italian

indeed the contents a counter franching magnetic members at the top franching the magnetic ma property.
Senator Ford to-night introduced a bill regu-Senator Ford to-night introduced a bill requiating the hours of duty of firemen in New York city and Buffaio. The bill provides that the firemen shall be divided into two piatoons, one to perform day and the other night service. The hours of day service shall not exceed tencommencing not before 8 A. M., and ending not later than 6 P. M. The hours of night service shall not exceed fourteen, commencing not before 6 P. M. and ending not later than 6 P. M. and ending not later than 8 A. M., except that in cases of riot or serious conflagration the Fire Commissioner or Board of Fire Commissioners shall have full discretion to assign all of the members of the department

Glorious weather this! One day, the heaviest of Winter coats; the next, no coat at all; a porous plaster the third; and a doctor's bill the fourth.

Our stores, like watches, are regulated to both heat and cold. To-day's best buy for cold is one of these immortelle frieze ulsters or reliable kersey over-

coats at \$15.

they were covering the tremendous area that came under their control after the consolidation.

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Modern Plumbing.

Modern Plumbing.

Twenty years ago all Plumbing Appliances were primitive and unsightly.
As we make them now they are so artistic as to form a conspicuous part of the "House Beautiful." Our Show Rooms or our pamphlet "Modern Plumbing "tell the story.

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS,

84.90 Beekman St. Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third pliances were primitive and unsightly.

84-90 Beekman St.,

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the proposition advanced at the beginning of his remarks that he was "dead opposed, first last and all the time" to the acquisition of the islands. He had been preceded by Mr. Dins-Senator Fisherg's - Doing away with the \$2,500,000 limitation of expense which New York city may incur in constructing the public library in Bryant more of Arkansas, head of the minority on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which had recur in constructing the public horary in Loyal.

Park.

Mr. Alld's-Increasing from \$2.500 to \$5,000 the salary of Gol. William M. Griffith, as Secretary of the State Paris Exposition Commission.

Senator Ford's-Emplowering the New York city Police Board to reinstate Patrick Ginley and Philip Ryan as members of the police force.

Senator Elsberg's-Enabling the New York city Police Board to reappoint Cornelius D. Westbrook, Jr., who resigned as a member of the force.

Assemblyman Burnett introduced a bill subported the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, under discussion at the time, who also declared himself opposed to holding the Philippines longer than was necessary to restore peace and order. Mr. Sibley's Interruption seemed to dismay and anger the Democrats, and several of them asked questions which carried the intimation that he ought to

be on the Republican side. "If it be necessary." he responded, vigorously pounding his desk. "to show that I am in favor of good government and progress to be over there, you can remove this desk at once,' which seems to fix his political place for the

Jr., who resigned as a member of the force.

Assemblyman Burnett introduced a bill subdividing the districts in which the Long Island and Manhattan State hospitals are located. The Long Island Hospital is divided into two parts, the part at king's Park to be known as the Long Island State Hospital at King's Park, and the one located at Flatbush to be known as the Long Island State Hospital. The Manhattan State Hospital is similarly divided, the part on Ward's Island to be known as Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island, and the part at tentral Islip as Manhattan Hospital at Central Islip. The jurisdiction of the boards of managers is extended to sach part. A separate Superintendent for each part is to be appointed. The Statel Lunacy Commission is authorized to adopt rules governing the transfer of patients from one part to another.

Senator Mackey introduced a bill allowing. rest of this Congress at least. The House went into Committee of the Whole to-day for the consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill for the next fiscal year. Mr. Hitt, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, explained the provisions in the bill which are changes from the present law. He paid a tribute to the efficience of the consular service, which he said was in creasing from year to year and never bette than at present.

commission is authorized to adopt rules governing the transfer of patients from one part to another.

Senator Mackey introduced a bill allowing street railroads to issue bonds to pay for the purchase of other street roads to be operated in connection with the purchasing road. Mr. Weeks of New York city to-night introduced a concurrent resolution which is designed to give relief to the Supreme Court of the State when it has too much business on the calendars. When the trial calendars of the court become congested, upon the appellate division of that judicial district certifying to that fact, the Governor may appoint trial commissioners, who shall be attorneys of not less than fifteen year's experience as practicing counsellors at law, who may hold trial terms and have the same powers as trial term justices of the Supreme Court. They are to act until the calendars have been cleared and will receive the same pay as the fusities.

The Assembly to-night passed Senator Norton's bill permitting towns adjoining cities of the first class to build a public dock or bulkhead within their boundaries and to borrow money for such purcoses. Mr. Dinsmore (Dem., Ark.), head of the minority on the committee, said there was no oceasion for argument on the bill, for it met the unanimous approval of the committee. Discussing the Cuban and the Philippine questions, Mr. Dinsmore insisted that it was the duty of the Government of the United States to give the people of those islands the chance of erecting and maintaining governments of their own. If the honor of the United States were involved in the Cuban situation toward the inhabitants of that island it was equally involved with the Philippines. Mr. Dinsmore said the Government should say to the Filipinos that the United States would assist them in establishing a Government of their own, and maintain law and order, and, having accomplished that, withdraw from the islands. [Applause. There was no necessity, he argued, for the United States to hold the Philippines for commercial purposes; the country could secure as much trade with the people of those islands without controlling the islands, and at

Replying to questions by Mr. Boutell (Rep. Ill.) Mr. Dinamore said he did not favor immefrom the Philippines; that he was opposed to the annexation or holding possession of the Philippines, even if a majority of the Fillpinos desired it, and that he did not foresee

Philippines, even if a majority of the Filipinos desired it, and that he did not foresee any commercial advantages that could result to the United States from holding the islands not otherwise attainable.

The Philippine question was further discussed by Champ Clark (Dem., Mo.). The question before Congrass, he said, was, What shall we do with the Philippines? Answering this, he quoted from a decision by Chief Justice Marshall, in which it was stated that the powers of Congress over territories was limited to the exercise of those functions which would be served by fitting them for entrance into the Union as States. He defied any one to state that it was the intention to admit the Philippines as States. And yet, if the Philippines were held by the United States and the time ever came that the legislative and executive departments were in control of the same political party, and that party thought it would be for its advantage to have the electoral votes of a few rotten boroughs, they would come trooping in. And it did not make any difference which party was in power.

Two reasons had been given, he said, why the United States should engage in this Philippine crusade. One was that it was the duty of the United States to carry the blessings of liberty to the uttermost parts of the earth. "I deny," he said, "utterly deny it, What position are we in to carry out the part of missionaries?" The other reason given for holding the Philippines was profit. This sroused Mr. Clark's keenest satirs and invec-

every can ain in the city and all of the inspectors and deputy chiefs. Two absences that were commented on were those of Capts. Timothy I. Creeden and Maximilian Schmittberger These officers have not been popular in the department since the day of the Lexow Committee. They were invited, but sent letters of regret. Former Chief Byrnes was also among the absent ones.

Before the speaking began, souvenirs of papier maché patroi wagons and glit clocks in leather cases were distributed. In introducing Job E. Hedges, who was the first speaker, Mr. Lauterbach said:

"Here is a young man most fortunately named. He has never been without a job of some kind and he's always been able to hedge on any proposition that he got uplagainst. He's to speak to you about New York. He doesn't own it yet, but he will if he goes on the way he has started." THE FOUNDATION OF HEALTH

Good Health Helps Good Looks

A healthy woman is a good-look ing woman. Bright eves, rosy cheeks, a lovely complexion and an

fulcar

come in



full perfection from Labora tory of Nature where Good Health is the presiding genius. It is important then for every woman to know about

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

("THE 'SALT' OF SALTS")

Ateaspoonful of Abbey's, in a glass of water, every morning before breakfast, is the greatest aid to good health ever discovered or invented. It keeps you well by keeping the stomach, the liver, the

bowels and the blood in such per-

fect condition that disease cannot successfully attack you-and it is pleasant to take. DR. J. R. SUTTON, New York, states: "Since becoming acquainted with the anti-uric-acid nature of your sait, combined with tastive qualities, I recommend it to my friends and patients. Abbey's Effervescent Salt relieves chronic acne—which I thought due to close shaving, and I was cured myself by a few doses taken for morning headaches, with the above pleas ant cosmetic effect. My patients find it pleasant, paintable and effective, and the only thing of its kind on the market."

THE MONTREAL MEDICAL JOURNAL states: "Abbey's Elfervescent Salt is one of the most useful remedies known for keeping the blood and the system generally in proper condition. By its constant use the system is kept clean, the digestive organs in a normal condition and a healthy appearance and clear, bright complexion is the inevitable result."

There are some people who never doanything until they have to. Don't be one of them. Take care of your health while you have it. Retain your health by the daily use of Ab-

At druggists' only. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

Send 4 ets. in stamps, to pay postage and packing, and we will mail you one of the most dainty and beautiful colored calendar creations of the year.

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USED DAILY, GIVES HEALTH

MEN OF MIGHT.

Strong Nerves and Buoyant Blood Move the World.

DR. GREENE'S NERVURA

Blood and Nerve Remedy

is New Life, Hope, and Strength for the Weak, Despondent, Sick, and Overworked. Who ever heard of a nerveless hero?

What despondent warrior ever won a battle? What great idea was ever evolved from a sleepless brain? What high ideal or lefty aspiration ever came from low vitality?

It is the blood and nerves that move the world physically, mentally, and morally.

Napoleon had nerves of steel at Austerlits and dyspepsia at Waterloo. King Richard suffered

the agonies of insomnia the night before he met Richmond on the fatal field of Bosworth. deld of Bosworth.
Low vitality, nervous
weakness, debility, and
exhaustion cause a majority of the failures,
misery, and unhappiness in the world.
A thorough invigoration and revitalization is what you want.
IT IS WHAT YOU MUST
HAVE.

Science has provided a specific for just these conditions. It is the discovery of the famous Dr. Greene, and is known as Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. Under the magic influence of this wonderful medicine the nerves soon regain their lost power and the spirits become buoyant as the body grows strong. The reinvigorated blood courses through the veins, substituting health and vivacity for weakness, lassitude, and despair.

Thousands of people—judges, statesmen, merchants, and workingmen—testify from personal experience to the prompt and permanent benefits of Dr. Greene's Nervura. The great good which it has done for them it will surely do for you. It is a sin to suffer when relief is within reach.

do for you. It is a sin to suffer when relief is within reach.

Mr. M. J. SNYDER, 239 Main St., Owego, N. Y., says:—

"For a number of years I was afflicted with nervousness, pains in my back and side, and that tired feeling; or, in other words, I was all broke up. I had no ambition to do anything, and if had, I could not have done it. I had taken all kinds of medicines, and the doctors told me it was overwork and kidney trouble. As a last resort I made up my mind to try Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I did not get a bottle or two and then condemn the medicine for ottering me, as thousands of others do, but I made up my mind I would give it a good test. I got six bottles for five dollars, and I took it, and it cured me. That was several years ago and I am as sound as a builet, not a pimple or blemish about me, and as solid as a rock."

There are many cases of complex observates which patients cannot fully understand. Dr.

There are many cases of complex character which patients cannot fully understand. Dr. Greene cordially invites all such sufferers to consult with him fully and freely, personally or by letter, at his office, 35 West 14th St., New York City. There is no charge for such const and every communication is absolutely confi lential.

Established 1823. WILSON WHISKEY. That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,

tive. He referred to Senator Beveridge's recent speech in the Senate in which he held up a gold nugget, saying the mountains were full of it and for that reason we should keep the islands. "There is not a criminal in any penitentiary in the United States," Mr. Clark said, "who is not there by reason of just such a temptation as that which the gentleman from the Wabash held up to the Senate."

Mr. Clark said be was not an anti-expansionist per se, for he believed in taking every foot of British North American territory. In conclusion, he reviewed the history of nations from Greece to the present day, to show that their downfall dated from their expansion into unnecessary and unhealthful territory. He spoke nearly two hours and was warmly applauded at the close.

Mr. Sibley (Dem., Pa.) read a letter from a Missouri Democratio show that there was not entire unanimity in the party in that State upon the Phillippine question. "Your patriotic speech of yester/day," it said, "bleased me beyond expression. Within the last month there has been a decided change of sentiment among our people, and they are becoming much more Democratic as to sustaining the Government. Our populistic brethren have worked the cry of antiexpansion for all it was worth, but Democratic instinct refused to accept it as part of our political faith. Our friends must get back into line or be left, for as sure as we live our party in Missouri is in favor of holding the Philippine Islands as United States territory and of ultimately making a State in the Union of Cuba. We can conceive of ro greater the Philippine Islands as United States territory and of ultimately making a State in the Union of Cuba. We can conceive of rogreater measure of liberty, or a situation of more independence than being a State in the Union. We look forward with pleasure to the time when our Union of States will be increased by additions of commonwealths created from the territories we have taken from Spain in our last election war."

glorious war."
"That is from a Democrat," said Mr. Sibley.
Mr. Cochran (Dem. Mo.) and others—Name

Mr. Cochran (Dem. Mo.) and others—Name him.

Mr. Sibley—That is a personal letter. I have written the gentleman for his permission to give his name; but he is a man who sat on the floor of this House for many years and raised his volce for the principles of Democracy. He was a Democrat on the Chicago piatform lapplause on the Republican side), and I had the honor to sit with him in this body.

Mr. Cochran—I will ask you if that gentleman is not at this time a candidate for an appointment by the McKinley Administration and if he does not live in Jasper county?

Mr. Sibley—I believe this gentleman would not accept any appointment to a Federal position or other position.

Mr. Cochran briefly responded to Mr. Sibley.

tion or other position.
Mr. Cochran briefly responded to Mr. Sibley.
The committee then rose and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

Rossiter Summoned Before the Railroad Commission. ALBANY, Feb. 5 .- At the office of the State

Railroad Commission to-day it was denied that the Commission had referred to the Attorney-General the matter of President Bossiter declining to follow out the suggestions of the clining to follow out the suggestions of the Commission in regard to granting occasional transfers at various points on the line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transft Company in Brooklyn. In accordance, however, with Section 161 of the State Railroad law, President Rossiter has been aummoned to a conference to be held in the office of the State Commission here on Thursday, in order that he may convince the Commission, if possible, that its recommendations ought not to be enforced. It he fails to convince the Commission the matter will then be referred to the Attorney-General.

Queen's Deputy Water Commissioner. Water Commissioner Dalton appointed Lawrence Gresser Deputy Water Commissioner for the borough of Queens yesterday. The salary is \$2,000 a year.

NEWS OF THE WHEELMEN. President Keenan of the L. A. W. With-

draws From the Field. There was a quiet chuckling in the L. A. W. camp of this State yesterday and it had a triumphant. 'I told you so" sound. It was due to the announcement from Pittsburg that President T. J. Keenan had decided not to stand for reelection. The President has declined right along to state whather or not he would be a candidate, and has been equally shifty about declaring himself on the racing question, but it has been an open secret all over the country that he has been getting his forces together for the assembly, According to an interview with Keenan that comes from Pittsburg he says he feels the temptation of a second term, and has received pledges enough to insure his election, but has decided to retire from the active leadership. He mentions the names of George R. Bidwell of New York and Conway W. Sams of Maryland as likely men for the office. Sams, who is Chief Consul of Maryland, was considered promising a couple of months come a candidate. He declared positively that come a candidate. He declared positively that he would not do so as long as Keenan was in the field, because of the close friendship between them. This caused expressions of contempt in the West, and as quick as Bidwell's name was mentioned the very men who had been 'avoring Sems turned against him. A visitor two by Keenan to Sams aroused comment, and it was half expected that Keenan might realize the opposition to himself, withdraw and put Sams forward. The New York League politicians say that Keenan's move has come too late to save him or his candidate. They think that the declaration

in favor of Bidwell influenced Keenan in his decision to "withdraw" from the field. Collector Bidwell has not become an active candidate, but his name seems to be carrying all before it, and New York is now confident that he will be elected by a sweeping majority and terhaps unanimously. The erv of the L. A. W. National Assembly at Philadelphia on Feb. 14 is expected to be "Bidwell, no racing and reorganization."

The first annual meeting of N. C. A. will take place at the Astor House to-day. A new President is to be elected and the take indeates that unless Fred B. House is reseated his mantle will fail upon J. A. Biaurock, President of the Atlantic A. A. The reports of the first year's work will show among other things, that there have been registered with the Association 1,400 amateurs, and 190 professionals; that more than \$50,000 was distributed last year in cash prizes, and that about one hundred clubs in the country had in one way or another recognized the organization which was at first decried as an "outlaw" body.

The West End Wheelmen of Wilkesbarre, one of the largest clubs in eastern lennsylvania, have sent an application to the N.C.A. for membership. This club last year held a successful two days' race meet. It has on its roll 300 names. The Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth regiment athletic associations of Buffalo have also sent in applications for membership as well as asking for permits for indoor races.

The annual report of Secretary Benjamin The annual report of Secretary Benjamia Anchell of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island shows that the organization had a net membership gain of four clubs during 1800. Seven new clubs were admitted, two were dropped and one resigned. The present membership is thirty-one clubs. The report states that much progress is being made in the endeavor to obtain an outlet through the direction of Brooklyn to the good roads of Queens county. The report further states frankly that the organization withdrew from the campaign for a cycle path across the Bridge because it was convinced that there was no solution to the problem of the New York approaches.

The report that a movement is on foot to amalgamate the bicycle interests of the country and the automobile in one gigantic trust, to be capitalized at \$200,000,000, although it has been before denied, is again in circulation. Vice-President Merseles of the A. B. C., who represents President Coleman in his absence, said yesterday that there was nothing in the report so far as the A. B. C. is concerned. He dismissed the matter briefly by characterizing it as "a dream."

Fifteen States have received copies of the cycle path law of New York, and bills are being drafted in each on the pattern of the one now in force in this State.

Militaria de la constitue de l If Coffee agrees with you stick to it. If not, Postum Food Coffee as thousands of brain workers do. Ammunumumumun Ammun Ammu

·Coffee used to give me a sick headache occasionally, and the coffee habit was so fixed that if I quit it for a day, a headache would follow. I was thus between two fires, and it was headache and sickness either way. "Finally, I was pushed to a point where

I concluded to give up coffee altogether and try Postum Cereal Food Coffee. For a morning or two I stood the headache caused by a lack of my accustomed drug. but in three days I began to get on the right road, and since that time I have een getting better and stronger steadily. "One can hardly realize the pleasure it is to feel well again, and yet I have my delicious morning cup of Postum regu-larly, which tastes like coffee, looks like coffee, and yet gives me true strength and health. Mrs. B .--., 508 Croton Sq., Syracuse. N. Y., says: 'Postum Food Coffee was recommended to me for rheumatism by the physician. He will not allow the use of common coffee, but says that Post-

um is strengthening and beneficial to a eystem under acute rheumatic suffering. I find it most excellent." "Professor Duvoll of the Syracuse University says: 'I cannot drink coffee; use Postum Food Coffee, which has a strengthening influence for any one doing brain and nerve work. Mr. Williams says: Coffee produces dizziness, duliness and nausea, with me. I use, and much prefer, Postum Food Coffee, which gives strength and a true healthy condition.'
Please do not use my name in public."
Respectfully, Mrs. E.W.L., Syracuse, N.Y.